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Antiaircraft Defense Measures in Estonia SSR

1. "Since Spring 1953, the population of all towns in the Estonian SSR is being intensively prepared for 'local antiaircraft defense'."
2. "The main emphasis is laid on 'mutual aid in case of grave burns', as it is expected that the air force of the probable enemy will cast incendiary bombs causing fires and burns."
3. "First-aid stations have been organized for every five to ten houses, depending on the number of inhabitants. Every station has a supply of soap, bicarbonate of soda, boric acid, potassium permanganate, gauze bandages and cotton wool. The inhabitants are being taught how burns are to be bathed with these substances and thereby rendered harmless, how injured spots are to be covered with cotton wool and bandaged with gauze."
4. "In 1952-1953, all managers of urban houses were put through special 'Local Antiaircraft Defense' (MPVO) courses arranged by the urban study centres of DOSAAF (Society of Voluntary Assistance to Army, Aircraft and Fleet)."
5. "In order to be prepared for the possible proclamation of a 'state of danger', the house managers had to compile in May 1953 new lists of residents included in the 'self-defense groups of the house or houses' and lists of 'persons on local antiaircraft defense duty' for 1953."

Activities of USSR 'All-Union Sanitation and Antiepidemic Service'

6. "Since 1950 the 'Chief Sanitation Antiepidemic Administration of the USSR Ministry for Public Health' (Glavnoie Sanitarno-Protivoepidemicheskoe Upravlenie Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniia SSSR) has been the highest organ on all matters of preparations for defense against bacteriological warfare."

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7. "With this defense in mind, the Administration is organizing the 'All-Union Sanitation and Antiepidemic Service' at a forced pace.
8. "On 1 January 1953, the network of this service comprised 1) the sanitation antiepidemic administrations in the constituent republics, and 2) sanitation antiepidemic stations in the oblasts, towns and rayons of the USSR. On 1 January 1953, the number of these stations was roughly 3000.
9. "The ordinary sanitation antiepidemic station has the following departments:
  - a. Administrative-economic department
  - b. Sanitation antiepidemic department
  - c. Laboratory: 1) chemical section  
2) bacteriological section
  - d. Vaccination department
  - e. Disinfectant squad
10. "The physicians of the sanitation antiepidemic service have special rights to control and supervise all habitable premises, warehouses, foodstuffs, etc. The organs of the MVD militia are obliged to give every assistance to the sanitation antiepidemic service.
11. "In times of peace the sanitation antiepidemic stations are obliged to:
  - a. carry on systematic mass-education work among the local population concerning questions of public health;
  - b. organize among the local civilian population a network of 'public sanitation trustees' (obshchestvennye sanitarnye upolnomochennye), i.e. persons who are to watch for signs of any epidemic diseases in their area and immediately to report these to their station.
12. "All expenditures of the sanitation antiepidemic service are covered from the budgets of the constituent republics.
13. "To insure the sanitation defense of sea, lake and river frontiers, sanitation antiepidemic stations have been set up in all ports. These stations are subordinated to the 'Administration of Water Transport, Medical and Sanitary Institutions of the USSR Ministry for Public Health' (Vodlehsanupr is the abbreviation for Upravlenie Lechebnymi i Sanitarnymi Uchrezhdeniami Vodnogo Transporta Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniia SSSR).
14. "To provide for the sanitation defense of air frontiers, sanitation antiepidemic stations have been set up on all airfields open to international traffic. These stations are subordinated to the 'Medical-Sanitary Administration of Civilian Aviation' (Lechebno-Sanitarnoe Upravlenie Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota).
15. "The Chief, Sanitation Antiepidemic Administration directing all these measures has the following research institutions:
  - a. Central Research Institute for Epidemiology and Microbiology;
  - b. Central State Research Institute for Control of Bacteria Preparations
  - c. Central Research Institute for Disinfection."

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